FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

The Twin Evils. That Abolitionism is just as responsible as Se cessionism for the evils now preying upon he country, is true. That we never should have had secession had it not been for abolition, is just as true. Said JOSEPH HOLT, in one of his speeches last summer: "We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government; we grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism, that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave." The conservative men of the country are called upon to suppress these twin evils.

Address to the Democrats of the Nation.

The telegraph states that the Democratic members of Congress have issued an address to the Democrats of the nation upon the issues now before the country, and upon the necessity of maintaining the Democratic organization for the preservation of constitutional liberty. All men, without distinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, are invited to co-operate in the great work of preserving both. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says "the document is skillfully drawn up, and will produce a sensation when it is promulgated."

Object of the French Minister's Visit to Richmond.

We publish this morning, from the New York Times, an explanation of the object which the French Minister had in view in visiting the rebel capital, and a revelation of the views of the French Government upon the present crisis of the country. As BARRAS says, in his play of the Hypochondriac, "there may be something in it." and therefore we give it. There is one idea developed in the article that has an universal application and which should have consideration. It is that the French Government will decidedly oppose any measures which will seriously disturb or destroy the industrial interests of the South. This is a view of the question in which the Northern States have as much interest as foreign nations. What are the Southern States worth to the Union unless they add to the general wealth, prosperity and progress of the nation? Our policy is not to destroy, but to build up. It is no part of states manship to make one section an incubus, a dead weight, ipon the other. But such seems to be the present abolition policy What object is territory unless it is made productive? It seems to us that these considerations should have some influence with the public mind, and they will at no distant day, when ne gro philanthropy, an Utopian mania, gives way to common sense, and a just view of public

Who Governs the Nation!

W ENDELL PHILLIPS made a speech before the American Anti-slavery Society in New York last Tuesday, in which he thus eulogises that prince of humbugs, John Charles Fremont. We copy from the report of his speech in the New York Tribune:

"Abraham Lincoln only rules; John C. Fremont governs. [Applause.] I find by the pulse and opinion of the people, the real President of the American mind does not live in the White House; he leads the Mountain Department of Virginia-[cheering]-and history will record the realities and not the appearances of the present day; and the reality is, that although the votes of 56 omitted Fremont, although the caucuses of 60 omitted him, the people buried him in their hearts, and reproduced him, when the emergency required it, on the prairies of Missouri and elected him President of the crisis.

The management of affairs in the Missouri Department, while under the direction of FRE MONT, was anything but creditable to his sagacity as a military leader or as an administrative officer. A committee not unfriendly to him, politically or socially, after a thorough examination of the whole matter, report the most reckless extravagance and gross corruptions as signalizing his administration of that department of the service. More than this, they prove that he entertained and uttered treasonable sentiments toward the Government. Because FREMONT issued a proclamation in violation of the solemn pledges of Congress and the Administration, which the Ab olitionists think would have resulted in universal emancipation, if it had been permitted to stand, they regard John Charles as the "real President of the American mind."

Mr. Sumner Again at Fault.

The Boston critics watch Mr. Sumner very closely, and pursue him unmercifully. They have done much within the last two years to tear from him the garments of classicality which he so very ostentatiously displays on all occasions They have exposed his errors and blunders repeatedly. A writer in the Boston Courier thus perforates the Senator's "learning" at a new

point:

To the Editor of the Boston Courier: In one of Mr. Summer's speeches he attempted to fasten the blame of the present unhappy condition of the country upon slavery, as the sin of Achan, which had drawn down upon us the judgments of Heaven. But what was the sin of Achan? Let the man tell it himself. In his confession to Joshua, he said; "Indeed I have sinned against the Lord God of Israel, and thus and thus have I done. When I saw among the spoils a good Babylonian garment and two bundred sheckels of sliver and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them and took them, and behold they are hid in the earth in the midst of my tent and the silver under it." In other words. he had violated the sacred rights of property-he had stolen from the enemy-he had confiscated to his own use that which did not belong to him.

A Bit of Abolition History. During the discussion of some political resolutions in the Ohio Legislature, recently, Mr. Converse, in alluding to the Oberlin rescue case.

"When an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of this State, and in anticipation of the decision of that Court being adverse to the national made, and it was only by the decision of a wise and upright Judge-J. K. Swan-that it happened that rebellion did not commence in Ohio instead

of South Carolina." point to determine .- Chicago Times.

From the New Albany Ledger. Senator Lane on the "Friumphs" of communication at Richmond, most significant

the War. the tenor and purport of his late speech on the "soil of France." This is the first time in hispresentation of a petition from certain colored tory of the close meeting of the two sovereignpersons of Indiana, asking Congress to procure Mercier at the Navy Yard on his approach to the lands for colonization purposes in Central Amer. Capital-a distinguished honor-and when the ica, and have thereby "unintentionally" placed he was welcomed by a salute equal in bonor to him in a "false position" before our readers and that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a his constituents. Colonel LANE encloses us a tribute to the head of a dismembered country, copy of his remarks, with a request that we copy but to the chosen ruler of one of the first Powso much of them as formed the basis of our late found triumphant. Within a day or two after the articles. We cheerfully comply with his request, return to Washington, the Ambassador of France leaving our readers to decide whether or not we is entertained at dinner in noble style by the Secdid injustice to Col. Lane, for whom we would retary of State, and the President and his Premuch rather do a favor than an injury. Here is the extract in question:

Since the commencement of this rebellion many signal and most important triumphs have Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for been achieved by the National arms in behalf of the rebels. Their Congress adjourns precipitatethe National cause, but among the most import- ly, leaving numerous communications from Jeff. ant victories achieved so far in the history of Davis, whom they call "their President," unthis rebellion is the abolition of slavery in the Dis. opened on their table. They adjourn when the trict of Columbia. It is a victory which sickens fate of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within our hearts with no terrible recital of killed and two weeks of final decision. They leave in such wounded. It is a victory which plants no thorn confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of in the pillow of widowhood, which fills the eyes Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives of no orphans with tears, and the hearts of no that will never return. The next result is the mothers with anguish. It is a bloodless triumph abandonment of Yorktown by Generals Lee and in behalf of truth, principle and justice.

trict of Columbia as one of the most important triumphs of the national cause, I would not by any means disparage the triumph of your arms. I know that the chivalrie and patriotic sons of and can not fight except for the mere relief of the great Northwest and West are now pouring escaping the shame of discomfiture in death. their victorious columns upon New Orleans with the might and grandeur and power with which the great father of waters sweeps his currents to the ocean. Upon every battle-field in the Great West they have illustrated the prowess and bravery of the citizen soldier of the United States As an American citizen, I am proud of your triumphs. I recollect that Lieut. Worden, but a few short weeks ago, added one to the list of American heroes-

"One of the few, the immortal names, That were not born to die."

I have a particular pride in the victories of the West, as a citizen of Indiana, for, upon every single battle field, her bravery and prowess have contributed to your victory. Her blood has reddened every well-stricken field, and no standard of hers has ever been captured by the enemy. I draw no invidious distinctions between the great existence as possible in the future domestic and States of the West. I recognize most freely the foreign relations of the National Union! patriotic devotion to the good cause in Kentucky; the struggling bravery under the most adverse circumstances of the patriotic people of Missouri; and the State of Iowa, that first-born to freedom under the Missouri Compromise, in this struggle has nobly vindicated and illustrated her paternity So of the people of Minnesota and Wisconsin and of Michigan and of Illinois and of Ohio. They have been equally brave, and their only rivalry has been a generous emulation as to who should most ardeatly love, and who should most worthily serve our common gloriou- country. We have a common interest in these victories. But great as they all are, they are not much greater, in my estimation, than the moral triumph achieved in the District of Columbia.

I have a just National pride in the achievements of Commodore Foote and his invincible flotilla of gunboats, who, upon an obscure bayou of the Mississippi, have added the glory of another Salamis to the world's history. But these triumphs, great as they are, are but little more important in their results than the achievements to the National cause brought about by the aboli tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have said that that victory was accompanied by no bloodshed, and no mourning, no regrets, save the regrets that the rebels and their sympathizers

From the New York Times. Important Development.

The Cause of the Visit of the French Minister to They are strewn all along the road in Governthe Rebel Capital-The Rebel Leaders Warned that they must stop the Rebellion-The Destruc-Barbarism-The Union to be Restored on the Basis of the Constitution.

Richmond has occasioned some speculation on upon this subject, and they say that "dethe part of the public, but nothing like what its slaves left behind know all about it, extraordinary character would have justified, and are just waiting for de United States among a people more skilled in Statecraft than army to open de way." First the great under like circumstances in Europe without ab | spoliations and destructive work of the Vandals sorbing the attention of all the Cabinets and that are in our own army, have literally reduced leading to immediate explanations on the part of handreds of Virginia families, who were wealthy those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland one year ago, to downright beggary. For exin a state of rebellion, and the French Minister ample, I asked a negro woman at Manassas, who at St. James's visiting the headquarters of the had a family of children around her, why she left insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not her master? and she answered, " 'Fore God, sah, England know why he went, at all events before massa told me de odder mornin' dat he had noth-

the English Government? Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely su master become so poor?" "De soldiers, sah; de perficial and absurd. His mission had a far Southern soldiers take most all, and de Northern deeper import than any one has yet publicly soldiers take the rest-leave not even a chicken indicated, and it is well to let the people have on de place." And by the way, from intelligent a correct idea of it, that they may be prepar men among the soldiers themselves, I have heard ed to meet the political necessities of their po- of the most horrible atrocities committed by our

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond Ridge, and that these vandalisms have utterly to look after the French Government's tobac- destroyed in that region the strong Union sentico, for he is not a commercial agent, but a di- ment which had existed there. "The officers

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond | home," said a shrewd corporal to me, "and that in the interest of the rebels. He could not, as an is the reason why some of our officers permit honorable man, have gone through the lines on their men to disgrace the army and the Governa mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could ment by their brutalities." Cannot this business not as the representative of an honorable Gov- be stopped? ernment remain at Washington plotting adverse The idea extensively prevails here that there is ly to the Government to which he is accredited. a trick in the rebel evacuation of Yorktown, and Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure know that the rebel Congress shut up shop a few the rebels that the Emperor of the French does days ago and cleared out, going off by way of the not recognize them as a Power among the na- James river canal, for fear of being intercepted by tions; that England and France, by recognizing either Burnside or Banks if they should attempt them as beiligerents, did all that could be expe- to run off by rail. Men of Southern sympathies ted on the part of neutral Governments; that the say to me, "This Government is in a fog-it does blockade of their ports is effectual, that they are not see what is going on-M. Mercier fixed it at fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as Richmond for Jeff. Davis to be gone, so that a nation impossible; that a continuance of hose the French Emperor could appeal to the magnantilises, by the threatened destruction of the cot | imity of Old Abe with a good grace, and get all ton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would the credit of a treaty of peace and a liberal only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the amnesty, whereby France will become the favorworld, injuring France and England even more ite commercial dealer with the South until there than the United States; and that a resort to guer- is another rebellion." It has even been sugrilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are gested to me that France is beginning to be susdestroyed, would demoralize society, and be sim- picious that if we continue to push back the rebel

that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to You know that Mr. Seward the other evening themselves and to the world, which all civilized dired and wined theofficers of the French frigate nations will unite in requiring of them.

peror has assured them that civilized Europe will is something in this idea, and that this entertainnot approve the enforcement of any hard terms on ment was a good card well played by Mr. Sewthem by the United States; that their society shall and. In his quiet way he may seem to be indifnot be disorganized, their industry shall not be ferent to, or incredulous concerning, European overthrown; their families shall not be impover intrigues; but he plays to buffle them for all ished by general and indiscriminate confiscation that. of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion. The life is out of it. Its doom is fixed. Its

Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the In saving this, we are not speaking poeti-

States preserved." The adoption by Congress of Mr. Licoln's fact. the slave States themselves, with the co-opera- States, after grave reflection, have arrived at the tion of the National Government, satisfies the just conclusion, that, as Republicans, they can consciencies of European Governments, and the win no more partisan victories. The great Pres-South by national power is condemned on the played out. A large portion of the present numsame grounds as they condemn the destruction ber of Republican members of Congress already of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the manifest a disposition to secede from the regular interests of commerce, civilization and true phi- doubtful Republican majority. The late city and

communication to the rebel Confederacy without ocratic strength, the Republicans, under their old instruction of the Emperor is certain. That the partisan title, having been generally unsuccess-Emperor would not have such communication ful. It is moreover clearly apparent to the most made without the knowledge and consent of the sanguine Republican who possesses any foresight, law, Governor Chase caused ball cartridges to be President and Mr. Seward is also certain. It fol- that a contest between straight Republicans and lows that the mission of M. Mercier to the Con- straight Democrats in the coming State and Confederate Government is a voluntary effort of the gressional elections, must result inevitably in a Emperor of the French for the restoration of the political revolution fatal to the interests of the Union on the basis laid down by the President dominant organization. This is no new charge, but it now comes sub and Mr. Seward and gloriously vindicated by the The remedy which is proposed is one with stantiated. Gov. Chase is now Secretary of the armies of the Union. The President could not which the American people is familiar. It is Treasury, and engaged in attempting to put down but consent and approve of M. Mercier's commu- simply to put the lion's skin on the ass, and lajust such a rebellion as he but a short time be nication, secanse it involved no arm stice on our bel him anew, in order to render the ugly beast fore was ready to inaugurate. How much less part, no abatement of the demands of the United more acceptable to the public eye and ear. In of a traitor be and all the Abolitionists who were States Government for the unconditional submis- other words, the intention is hereafter to call the ready to help him are than those who inaugura sion of the rebellion, but sustained the President odious Republican party the "Union" party, and ted the rebellion in the South, might be a nice in his defense of the Constitution and Union in thus to sugar-coat the organization which has their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his events followed. He was borne to Washington Senator Lane thinks we have misapprehended on a French war-vessel, the deck of which is the mier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says

to all the world, "We are masters of the posi-On the other hand, the visit of M. Mercier to Jo Johnston, the best point for defense in the In claiming the abolition of slavery in the Dis Southern Confederacy, and the retreat, in tumult and disorder, of the best army that Jeff. Davis has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized. They have no future,

On the dispersion of the armies of General Joe. Johnston and Beauregard, which Jeff. Davis can neither accelerate nor prevent-for he is no longer the shadow of a power-the rebellion will be ended, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President Lincoln and enforced on the insurgents by the French Goveroment as a political and international necessity The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufacturers of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes will reveal but new confirmation of this reading of the Statecraft which is closing the rebellion and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its

We copy the following items from the New York Herald's special Washington dispatches:

THE ATROCITIES AT MANASSAS. The publication of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the brutality of the rebels at Manassas created some surprise here, and was not sanctioned by the Cabinet, at least Mr. Seward was opposed to its publicity, and one or two others regretted its appearance. It is looked upon as an unnecessary exposure of barbarities perpetrated by a few reckless rebel leaders and soldiers as the work of the entire people of the South, when a large majority in that section would utterly revolt at the savage atrocities of some of the troops.

THE TRIP TO MANASSAS-THE EMANCIPATION OCES-

I have just returned from Manassas-the job of

difficult military operation. What I saw and

heard there would turnish matter for several col-

up and back having been a somewhat

umns of the Herald, if Manassas were not now utterly eclipsed by the stirring news from York-I went up on a car load of bay, and came down in a freight car, without seats, filled with slaves, men, women and children. For three weeks, at the rate of twenty, thirty, forty and fifty per day, these contrabands, from the rear of Gen. Banks and Gen. McDowell, have been pouring down upon the Manassas Junction. ment employ, and a portion of Duff Green's row in Washington is filled with them, where they are fed from the treasury until they can find emtion of Cotton and Tobacco Discountenanced- ployment. I dare say, if the rebels are driven Guerrilla Fighting Reprehended as a return to out of Virginia, and still persist in this rebellion, that in the course of a few weeks the institution of slavery in Virginia will be turned upside down and inside out by this contraband movement. I Washington, Monday, May 5. have talked with many of these fugitive negroes, The recent visit of the French Minister to and they have singularly extravagant ideas Such an event could not have occurred extortions of the rebel army, and, secondly, the he returned and renewed his amicable relation to | lng left for his own children-no bread, no meat, no money, and nothing to eat, and told me to The speculations of your cotemporaries on M. take mine and go-dat's true." "How did your own men in uniform between here and the Blue

Then what did the French Minister go to that Monsieur Mercier is at the bottom of it. You armies we may push them into Mexico, and thus The rebels have been admonished, therefore, break up the game of Napoleon in that quarter. Gassendi, with Mons. Mercier; and this is here At the same time, to save their honor and understood as a bid for Louis Napoleon against their existence as a tree people, the French Em- Jeff. Davis. I have reason to believe that there

want to be popular with the men after they get

Republicans to Disband. The Republican organization must disband, place of sepulture is chosen. Its coffin is order-'A restoration of the Union on the basis of the ed. Its grave clothes are made. It is dead. cally, but simply recording a patent and palpable

policy of gradual and voluntary emancipation by The late Republicans of the principal Eastern immediate overthrow of the institutions of the idential game was played successfully, but it is rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest organization, and in the House there is but a town elections in New York, and throughout the That M. Mercier would not make an important West, also demonstrate a large increase of Dem-

quack doctors invest their unpolatable and poisonous nostrums with superficial sweetness, that they may prove acceptable to the credulous and unwary. No less than ten or twelve times within the remembrance of living men, has the opposition resorted to this same dishonest expedient,

too often with a temporary success. The Republican party-the same dispeptic, defiant, revolutionary, anti-slavery, radical, lugubrious and corrupt Republican party-is therefore to come out under a new title, and claim immunity under it for its revealed and demonstrated ron, with Cummings on his back; Weed, with Seward in his capacious breeches pocket; Lincoin leading Welles and his Connecticut brotherin-law tenderly by the hand; Lovejoy foaming at the lips, and Wilson with his scarlet blush; Sumner with his oleagenous curls, and Preston King with his ponderous and pompous stomach; the "bran-bread philosopher" arm-m-arm with "the little villain," together with a mighty host of glutted horse-buyers and shoddy cloth dealers; these are to form the grand patriotic procession which is to march under the new banner, be baptized with the glories of a new and pure nomenclature, and to take the upper seats in the new "Union" temple! It is hardly necessary to caution the conservative men of the nation against the magnificent trick!-Milwaukee News.

Hovey, of the 21th Indiana.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR PITTSBURG LANDING, Camp 1st brigad, 3d div., Dep't Mississippi.

April 8th, 1862. Six-On Sunday the 6th inst., my regiment in connection with the 1st brigade of the 3d divison, was ordered to march from Crump's Landing. Tenne-see, to the field of action at this place. He arrived a little after sundown, while the musketry was still ringing and cannon roaring; with my regiment on the extreme right and in front. Before arriving we had been informed that the enemy occupied 'the right of the road in force. Under direction of Colonel Smith, commanding the brigade, skirmishers were thrown out and my regiment rapidly marched forward and formed in line of battle before some tents, supposed to be occupied by the enemy: On being challenged. however, they proved to be "Birge's Sharp-shooters," and we were received by cheers instead of bullets. Here the whole brigade bivouacked for the night, sleeping on their arms, under one of the most severe rains of the season.

About half-past five o'clock on Monday morning, the 7th inst., the battle opened on our left by forces supposed to be under General buell. Our brigade was immediately formed in line of battle, my regiment upon the extreme left in an open field, and marched rapidly on what I supposed to be the center of the enemy. About half past six o'clock A. M. we threw out skirmishers in advance and received the first fire of the

Ir m this point we passed through a small woodland ravine into an open field, and at double quick rushed rapidly forward to a slight depression, where our men were halted to support one of our batteries which was playing with deadly effect upon one of the rebel batteries.

At this point we again threw out skirmishers, who fired with terrible effect upon the officers and men who were manning the rebel batteries. The enemy being again driven back our brigade was thrown in advance of our artillery

into a narrow skirt of woods between two fields. Here we were halted for a short time, and the shot and shell of our battery and the battery of the enemy rained thick and fast about and around us. Again the enemy slowly retired in order. and we were pressed rapidly through another field, halted, threw out skirmishers, and a stubborn conflict ensued. About 11 o'clock A. M. three gallant officers of my regiment, Lieut, Col. Gerber, Capt. McGuffin and Lieut. Southwick fell. Capt. Spicely, Capt. Bolton, Lieut. Smith, Lieut Butler, and several non-commissioned officers and privates, were wounded. Our skirmishers and battery again forced the rebel forces back and our brigade followed rapidly into the woods and a terrible conflict of musketry ensued which continued for several hours, the enemy contesting every inch but retiring before us.

During the day every company in my regiment was deployed as skirmishers and did good service. They were generally under the superintendence of Capt. Spicely, who acted as Major until the fall of Lieut. Col. Gerber. From that time Capt. Spicely acted as Lieut. Colonel and Adjutant Barter as Major of the regiment. I cannot speak Large Fire-Proof Building. too highly of their effective services on that occasion; they were cool and determined and had the full confidence of their men. Captain Spicely, though wounded and stunned

by a ball on the temple, continued on the field the whole day and performed the full duties of a true soldier. I say, with a pride I can not conceal, that the "24th" never faltered nor gave back an inch from the first charge in the morning until the enemy gave way in the evening. In an exposed condition on the open field, over hill, valley and woodland, for more than three miles, assailed by every missile known to modern warfare, their march was onward, with loud cheers and full confidence in victory. The conduct of my officers and men meet with

my unqualified approbation. I herewith transmit a list of the killed and wounded of my regiment Permit me, through you, to tender to Colonel Morgan L. Smith my thanks for the cool, brave, determined and effective manner in which he

managed our brigade during that glorious and trying day. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient ser-ALVIN P. HOVEY, Colonol commanding 24th Indiana. Lieut. D. C. Coleman, A. A. Adjt. Gen., 1st brigade, 3d Division

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Carrie Stevenson will take place at the residence of Major Stevenson, No. 94 West street, at four o'clock P. M. of to-day. The friends of the family are my2

Special Notice. 10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration

e time specified, will be charged the require raths | for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

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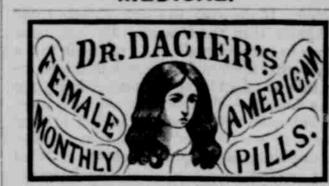
HAVE COMMENCED THE ABOVE BUSINESS IN McOunt's Block, No. 8, second floor, where I would be satisfaction in fitting and making all garments intrusted BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S. pleased to see all my friends. I promise to give entire become offensive to popular taste; just as the to my care. [my6-d3w] JAMES McCREADY. ap26-d2w

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LECTURE BY PROFESSOR A. O'LEARY AT MASONIC HALL, This Evening, May 9, TO LADIES ONLY.

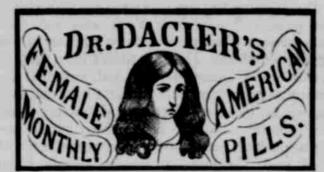
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Drs. Parvin & Fletcher. NO. 67 NORTH ALABAMA STREET.

Dr. Parvin's, No. 69 North Alabama street. mayl-dlm DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER. Office No. 5, SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

Dr. Fletcher's residence, No. 157 North Tennessee street

NOTICE.

THE firm of SPENCER & SOCWELL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. Spencer, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the very best articles of Family Groceries, cheap for cash. He will at all times be pleased to see his old customers and

make new ones.

id stand and make settlement by note or cash. Short settlements make long friends. SPENCER & SOCWELL P. S .- All the outstanding debts are coming to Mr. Socwell, but payments may be made to Mr Spencer, taking a receipt therefor. | apre | H M SOCWELL.

All persons owing the late firm will please call at the

STEEL PENS. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. Gillott's "303," "404," & "170." Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s Bank

Washington Medallion. Phyneas's Ink-holding and Medallion.

Pen and "303."

Quill and Spear Steel Pen. At Cincinnati prices, at

DRY COODS.

## THE LADIES.

SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

## No. 5 East Washington St,

HOOP SKIRTS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE DRESS GOODS. LACE AND SILK MANTLES. LINENS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY. PARASOLS.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS NEW STYLES SAQUES. WHITE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES. SUN UMBRELLAS. SILK MITTS.

HOTELS.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

CITY HALL SQUARE, COR. FRANKFORT ST.,

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN THE spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and

DRY COODS.

R. PREVCH.

me stacked to the Rotel

Opposite City Hall.

LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, CLOTHS, CASSIMIERES, CLOAKINGS, Men's and Boys' Wear, Trimmings, Notions, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. CALL SOON AND EXAMINE

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

BELLEFONTAINE R. R. LINE. French's Hotel,

Summer Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, trains on this line will run as follows:

Eastward Trains. 5:20 A. M. -Morning Express-Arriving at Union 8:05 A. M., Crestline 12:50 P. M., connecting there with trains for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and all Eastern cities. This is the fast express train; to Philadelphia 29 hours, New York 32 hours, Boston 36 hours.

2:00 P. M.-Accommodation-Arriving at Union 9:45 S:40 P. M .- NIGHT EXPRESS-Arriving at Union 12:30 A. M., at Crestine 6:30 A. M., connecting there with Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we

trains for all Eastern points.

Trains east connect at Union with trains on Columbus,
Piqua and Indiana road for Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern points. At Sidney with Dayton and Michigan Road for Toledo, and at Bellefontaine with S. D. and C. Road for Sandusky. Sleeping Cars on this line, and all connections east of

Westward Trains. MAIL TRAIN will arrive at Indianapolis 6:20 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS arrives 5:40 A. M. ACCOMMODATION arrives 11:30 A. M. JOHN BROUGH. may3-d2w&w2m General Superintendent.

Crestline and Columbus on all night trains.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD. 1862. NEW ARRANGEMENT. New Route to Chicago via Kokomo.

32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE. N AND AFTER MAY 5, 1862, trains will be

with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Rail-

road for Logansport, Valparaiso and Chicago, and arrive at Peru at 3:15 P. M., in time to make connections with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 6:00 from the East, and arrive at Indianapolis at 9:50 A. M. in time to make connections for all points East, South

An Expresstrain will leave Indianapolis at 10:35 P. M.,

connect at Kokomo with train for Chicago, and arrive at

Peru at 5:00 A. M., in time to make connection with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Wabash Rall-Returning the same train will leave Peru at 12:00 M., making close connection at Kokomo with the trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway from Chicago Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 4:10 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati, Louisville and other points.

Special attention given to the transportation of live stock, produce and merchandise generally.

DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent.

THEO. P. HAUGHEY, General Ticket Agent. apl'62-dly ACENCY.

W. LEATHERS...... GEO. CARTER..... D. S. M'KERNAN Leathers, Carter & McKernan, Attorneys at Law, Being connected with a Military
Agency at Washington City, are
able to give prompt attention to the
collection and securing of Pensions,

Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons residing in any part of the State may have their claims secured by addressing them and stating particulars fully. Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, Ind.
RSPERENCES-Gov. Morton, Laz. Noble, Maj. Gen. Wallace, Brig. Gen. Dumont, Col. John Coburn, Judge Perkins,

MEDICAL.

New Medical Discovery. For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITALIBRITABILITY.

Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians NY THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-

CESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any ther compound hitherto known. BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impreynate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all no

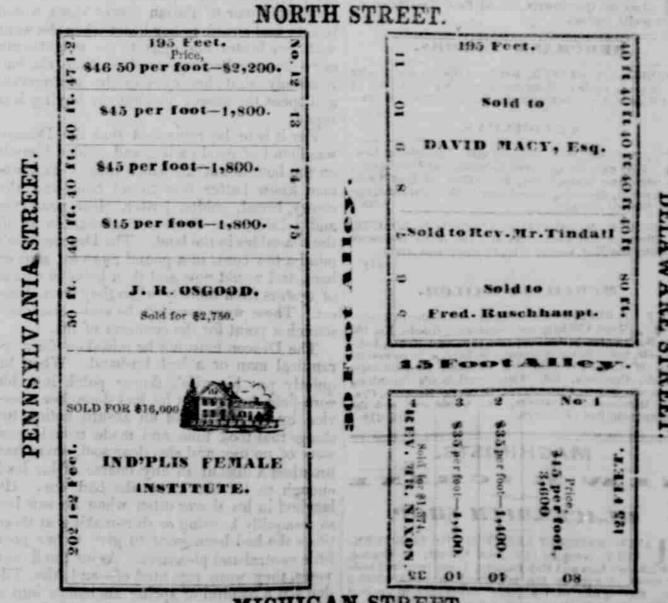
taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, en receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. V., TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapol july10-daw '61

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan ets., IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



MICHIGAN STREET. THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN BEDUDED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis.

Parties withing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest.

For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store.

H. PARRISE.

indianapolis, Indiana, February I, 1862-feel-dem